

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 28.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

NO. 123.

SILVERWARE THAT SELLS

We always try to have the latest articles and designs in silverware. At present the demand is for CHAFING DISHES. These dishes are made in hard metal and are now being very extensively used. See our stock.

Challoner & Mitchell,
The Jewellers, 47 Government Street.
Phone 675

THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT WESTSIDE SALE.

ONLY 3 DAYS.

On account of the unprecedented rush on the opening days, we have decided to continue the sale for the week only, instead of 14 days, as previously announced. The sale so far has been the success of the season, and no effort will be lacking on our part to make the closing days even more attractive for buyers.

For full particulars see circulars, or call and be convinced that this is a genuine bargain sale.

Sale will Close Saturday, Feb. 4th.

The Westside
Jan. 29, 1899. J. Hutcheson & Co.

That Goat

Don't st. It is like cash compared with long credit. You can't wear men's clothes until you have grown to manhood; neither can you economize and pay long prices.

ASPARAGUS-TIPS..... 25c
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb..... 25c
PAUL JAM (5 lbs)..... 50c
FRENCH PRUNES, per lb..... 5c
EASTERN HERRINGS, per box..... 25c
FINNAN HADDIES, BLOATERS, KIPPERED HERRING.....

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

The Tempering of It

The Furnace of Experience—The goods we sell have been wrought out on the anvil of quality and in the furnace of experience and are the very best that good workmanship and superior materials can manufacture. Any line of hardware we carry, from plows to embroidery scissors, we can recommend as good material. etc.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.,
Victoria, B.C.

To Watchmakers,
Jewellers, Etc.

As the firm of Lange & Co., 86 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C., is about retiring from business, they offer at a very low price a large stock of materials (both watchmakers and jewellers); also a tool cabinet, containing all the common tools used with the trade. There are still some Diamonds and Gold and Silver Watches left from the stock, and can be purchased at very low prices.

AUCTIONEER

YES, A LOT OF
Good Furniture Selling at
Private Auction

At our Salerooms, 122 Government Street

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER, BUYS AND SELLS FOR CASH

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, Belgrave street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swaner & Oddy's, telephone 401.

CLEAN COTTON RAGS WANTED at



MINING
REPORTS,
Working Estimates and
Superintendence.

JAMES BRADY, M.E.,
The Balmoral, Victoria, B.C.

A very desirable Copper Property for sale.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ASSAYER AND
BALANCING CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late

Analyst for the Province of New

Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade

building, Victoria, B.C.

For Friday, Feb. 3, AT 2 P.M.

Hanlom's Corner Furniture, Second

Bed Set, Hair Maples, (Cheval Glass) Ash and other Bed Sets.

Woven, Wire, Clipper and Top Mattresses.

Bed Linen, English Dressing

Glass, China, Porcelain, Ware, Oak Sideboard, Dining, Centre and Oval Tables, Hanging Lamps, Silverware, Cutlery, Porcelain, China, Carpets, Carpet, Slippers, Braided Carpets, Cook Stoves, Air Tight Heaters, etc. The above goods are almost new.

WM. F. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

COMOX COKE

FOR BASE-BURNERS

Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

Telephone 83.

DOG FOOD.....

Smith's Dog

Biscuits for working

dogs. These biscuits are made to feed these

biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

WILLIAM F. GREENWOOD

WM. F. GREENWOOD

W. W. BOYD.

Witness: W. W. BOYD.

TO LET Furnished, for Six Months, "SCHUHUM"

The Residence of H. BOSTOCK, Esq., Belcher Avenue. Brick dwelling with all modern conveniences: electric light; heated by hot water etc.; stabling: 3 acres of garden: fine view of straits. Apply 40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THAT COUGH
John Cochrane,
CHEMIST.

N.W. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED ROOM, with whole or partial board and use of comfortable parlor, central location. Terms moderate. Mrs. F. Mason, 60 Fort street.

PRIVATE YUKON MAIL—Your friends are anxious to hear from you; will return to you in time. Miss Eagle and Circle City immediately. Address all letters enclosing \$1.00 care of Fred. Hunter, Skagway, Alaska.

BOARD AND LODGINGS in a private family; same comforts, use of piano and bath, terms moderate. Apply 29 Eliza street, James Bay.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES, from 75c. to \$1.00 per box, all in first-class condition, early to secure same. Sylvester Food Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street.

VICTOR BICYCLES—Model 1890 received. Call and see it at the agency. J. Barnesley & Co., 119 Government street.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting, etc. Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to.

55.50 PER TON—New Wellington Furniture. Kingham & Co., agents; office 44 Fort street; telephone 647.

PROF. KAUFMANN, from Chicago, Ill., will be in Victoria, Monday, Feb. 1, 1899. Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

HOPE HERD, Chief Templar.

HOPE HERD, Secretary.

In the evening Mrs. Hall was again the recipient of a birthday present from Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F.

Dear Superintendent: We, the officers and members of Fidelity Temple, No. 25, I.O.O.F., take pleasure in offering you this small gift as a token of remembrance from the whole of our members. We do not pretend to offer it as a return for your many kindnesses. The occasion was the superintendent's birthday. The following day was the 100th anniversary of the address was read by Miss Treasa Rodger, and the presentation made by Miss Grace Wilson:

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 31, 1899.

Dear Superintendent: We, the officers and members of Fidelity Temple, No. 25, I.O.O.F., take pleasure in offering you this small gift as a token of remembrance from the whole of our members. We do not pretend to offer it as a return for your many kindnesses. The occasion was the superintendent's birthday. The following day was the 100th anniversary of the

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Victoria, B.C., Jan. 31, 1899.

Mrs. Hall, Dear Sister: We take this opportunity to wish you many happy returns of your birthday. We hope that you cannot over estimate the value of the services you have so efficiently rendered us during the past year in all departments of our local work. You have given yourself to us by your many little acts of kindness. As of a token of our high appreciation of you, we would ask you to accept this birthday gift. We trust that your future efforts will be crowned with even more success than in the past. In behalf of the brothers and sisters of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F.

BELLA NEWBIRIGG, JENNIE LORY.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting Yesterday and To-day.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' and Horticultural Society met yesterday afternoon in the department of agriculture, G. H. Hadwen, Duncans, president, during which there was a good attendance of delegates, the largest being among those present: E. Hunter, Ladhams; T. Wilson, Vancouver; W. H. Hayward, Metchosin; R. M. Palmer, A. R. Wilson, T. Cunningham, Vancouver; C. C. McDonald, Winnipeg, dairy commissioner for Manitoba; J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; J. T. Corfield, T. G. Earl, T. R. Pearson and others.

The secretary treasurer presented the financial statement, which was referred to the auditing committee.

The president delivered his annual address, in which he threw out a great many suggestions, which were afterwards discussed. As a result it was resolved that the chief work for the association for the year should be the opening up of markets and marketing the fruit crop of the province, referred to in the resolution which follows.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: T. A. Shaw, Agincourt; A. C. Steele, H. Kipp, A. Evans, Chilliwack; S. C. Smith, David, T. McNeely, E. Hutchison, Ladhams; T. G. Earl, Lytton; Thos. Kidd, Capt. Stewart, J. Mellis, Edurie, P. E. Izquierdo, Mission; W. L. Fortune, R. M. Currie, Kamloops; Alex. Campbell, Mrs. Hall, Newmarket; M. Baker, R. M. Palmer, C. R. Anderson, R. Layritz, W. C. Grant, E. R. Ross, J. G. Ker, H. O. Welling, Victoria; M. H. Wilson, Duncans; G. T. Corfield, Corfield, H. G. Hadwen, Duncans; P. Ellison, Vernon; W. H. Norris, Midway; J. L. Prichard, W. L. Sterling, N. Bullock, Kelowna; W. H. Sturridge, Hazelmere; M. J. Henry, Victoria; A. C. Smith, Victoria; Geo. Mead, W. J. Armstrong; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster; J. H. Thompson, Saanich; A. J. Palmer, C. B. Harris, Salmon Arm; Donald Graham, Spallumcheen; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo; Thos. Lewis, J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster; H. Buckle, Salt Spring; P. C. Latham, New Westminster; G. T. Corfield, Corfield, H. G. Hadwen, Duncans; P. Ellison, Vernon; W. H. Norris, Midway; J. L. Prichard, W. L. Sterling, N. Bullock, Kelowna; W. H. Sturridge, Hazelmere; M. J. Henry, Victoria; A. C. Smith, Victoria; Geo. Mead, W. J. Armstrong; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

The following resolution, moved by W. H. Hayward, and seconded by E. Hunter, was carried:

That, while the local market for fruit is limited and easily glutted, and the fruit growers of this province must in the future depend upon outside markets, principally those of Manitoba and the Northwest;

And, whereas the aims and objects of this association would be violated by enlarging the supply while diminishing the demand;

Therefore be it resolved that the available funds of the Fruit Growers' Association be used for the sole purpose of creating the most suitable markets and for ascertaining the best methods of shipping the fruit and putting these methods into practice.

The following were appointed an executive committee: G. H. Hadwen, W. H. Hayward and R. M. Palmer.

The business heretofore carried on by Messrs. Greenwood, Smith & Randolph of Victoria, as officers and bookbinders, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. J. Randolph, retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. H. Smith, who will assume the liabilities and collect outstanding accounts.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

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WE ARE CAREFUL
Campbell's
Prescription
Store.
WE ARE PROMPT



OUR XMAS GOODS
Have arrived.
Prescriptions
Put Up
Day or Night.
Finest line of Toilet
Articles in the city:

CAMPAIGN ISSUES DEFINED

Government Candidates Address Large Audience in Institute Hall—Storm Could Not Deter Their Supporters.

Mr. Bodwell—Deals With Ex-Attorney-General and Gives an Exposition of the Constitutional Question.

Hon. Joseph Martin Receives a Splendid Ovation and Disposes of Some of the Flimsy Arguments of the Turner Party.

Chairman Mackay Urges All Workingmen to Support the Government, Which Will Legislate to Protect Labor.

In spite of the storm Institute Hall was crowded last night, when the government candidates again addressed the electors. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Hon. Joseph Martin were also among the speakers of the evening, and the proceedings lasted until after 11 o'clock. The same evening in which has characterized previous meetings of the government party during the campaign was displayed. Hon. Joseph Martin had a most flattering reception, the audience rising and giving three cheers for the Attorney-General when he took his place on the platform. Mr. Bodwell's address was devoted to a subject brought up by Mr. Eberts at the meeting of the opposition party in the theatre the previous evening, and was listened to with the closest attention throughout.

Wm. McKay, who was appointed chairman, signified the honor which he had been conferred upon him and upon his fellow workingmen by his appointment as a prominent officer. At his request the speakers amid applause took their places on the platform. Speaking as a workingman, the chairman said it was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the issues of the day, as one of their own number, Mr. Ralph Smith, had expounded the labor question and the attitude of the government and opposition thereto in the satisfaction of all. (Applause.) The late government had brought in a few measures which looked to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring men, but the final clauses always killed the effectiveness of the measure. He thought the character of the legislation introduced by the present government stamped it as the proper kind for the province of British Columbia.

MR. STEWART.

Alex. Stewart thought there could be no question whatever of the excellence of the legislation already introduced by the Semlin government, or foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. The Alien Exclusive Bill was designed to give Canadians their justice in their own country. The land policy of the government also was in marked contrast to that of their predecessors. The former preferred to lease the lands where practicable, thus providing a continual revenue; whereas, if the lands were grabbed up by speculators, the profits went into the pockets of the capitalists. The late government land policy was responsible for the tardiness with which the island had been settled. The speaker contented himself with a brief address, closing with a strong appeal for support. (Applause.)

MR. PATERSON.

Mr. Paterson, pleased to be a "spokesman" orator, but took occasion to reply to a letter in the Colonist in which he had been represented as one of the chief promoters of the Victoria & Sidney railway. He reiterated his denial of that charge. He was not here at the time the charter was obtained, and he knew the promoters and he did not meet them until they were looking about for men to undertake construction work. The writer referred to what Mr. Paterson would do in the house, from which it was evident that the writer expected the speaker would be elected. (Laughter and applause.) Dr. Milne also had a scheme, but this record of a railroad builder he did not think would supersede his own. (Laughter.)

Dr. Milne, instead of floating his scheme for the purpose of building a road, did so merely to sell his charter. Dr. Milne had gone to Ottawa and with Mr. Heinze had appeared repeatedly before the railway committee. Finally, he sold out to Heinze (the very time he always intended to do). The terms of the agreement were signed at midnight in the office of an Ottawa lawyer. The terms which Dr. Milne was to receive were \$12,500 as a first payment; \$11,500 when the road was completed to Boundary, \$11,000 when completed to Penticton, \$10,000 when completed to Hope, and \$10,000 paid when the road reached the coast. "Now that is a pretty good railway building," said Mr. Paterson, "according to Dr. Milne's ideas. When men build a railroad they usually put a good deal of money into the scheme, but Dr. Milne seemed to have been successful in getting a good deal out of it before a spike was driven." (Applause.)

Further pursuing the subject of railway subsidies, the speaker said that when the province gave \$10,000 of \$4,000 due to the construction of the road, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that subsidy became an asset of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He then

blamed the directors of that road. It was managed by the ablest financiers on the continent, and they were there to take dividends for their shareholders, and not for the people of British Columbia, and if the government was not shamed enough to look after the province's interests the C. P. R. should not be blamed if they took advantage of their weakness.

Before sitting down the speaker wanted a silence to the "British Pacific Oceans." You know how often, said the speaker, and you know how many miles have been constructed." (Laughter.) A few Americans had come here and arranged to make a trans-Pacific connection, but it had never materialized. These gentlemen had approached the speaker in connection with the scheme, which they had explained to him was to the effect that as soon as they were able to secure sufficient financial backing the promoters would hand over their charter for \$200,000.

Mr. Paterson was succeeded with a speech to construct a line from the coast to the Kootenays, which was projected by the business men of the coast cities. When, however, he approached Mr. Turner for a subsidy that gentleman said that while he agreed with the scheme he had been informed that the British Pacific Oceans was coming up against that if the government would not be antagonized by P. R. but he, following, and the government might be defeated. In other words, Mr. Turner was willing that the coast cities should lose all the Kootenay trade in order that he might remain in power. Had he had sufficient courage to take the matter up he would have been independent of his supporters and the most popular man in British Columbia to-day. (Applause.)

In the contest in North Victoria, Mr. Booth, who claimed to have the ear of the government, had advocated the Stikine-Teslin railway, and when asked why the goods thus taken in to Teslin were to be got there, Mr. Booth said that that was all arranged for by a line of snow locomotives and trains running down the rivers to Dawson. (Laughter.)

Continuing he said that it would have been a wise step to have the shelters for Kootenay established on the coast, which would have doubled the population here in a short time. Concluding he thought any man who compared the two governments and their acts could not but notice the marked superiority of the present administration. The Turner party were placed in the untenable position of attempting to foist their services on the people when they had been told to get out. They seemed incapable of doing anything that was right. They had been defeated by a majority of 4,000, and if the voters had been left to do as they liked it would have been 7,000. He thought his hearers would agree with him that if the present government were even not better than the last they were certainly no worse. (Applause.)

Mr. Paterson took the opportunity of informing the audience that never in his experience of politics, which extended since 1873, had he known an election of more importance to the workingmen. Never had the workingmen been more considered. The opposition had claimed to be friends of the working classes, but their action in employing American citizens in the parliament buildings did not prove it.

How many votes had Mr. Turner given in favor of anti-Chinese legislation? (A voice—"Not one," and cheers.) At the last election the Trades and Labor Council had submitted questions to the candidates of both parties at the meetings on the eve of the polling day, and the government answered them promptly and satisfactorily, but the supporters of the Turner party never did answer them and never have to this day.

Hon. Joseph Martin entered the hall at this juncture, and was received with

There is implanted in every man a love of life strong enough to make him tremble and knee before death when he thoroughly recognizes it. His love of life is that he does not recognize death unless it comes in some violent or rapid form. Consumption kills more men than wars, famines, plagues and accidents, but its approach is insidious, and men do not realize that they are in its clutch. While consumption will not invade sound and healthy lungs, the lungs must first be in a diseased condition.

First a man feels a little out of sorts. Probably he is overworked, and has given too little time to eating, sleeping and rest. His digestion gets out of order and his blood does not receive the proper amount of life-giving nutrient. The liver becomes torpid and the blood is filled with impurities. These are pumped into every organ of the body, building up unhealthy, half-dead tissue. The most harm is done at the seat of pain, and most frequently that spot is in the lungs. A slight cold leads to inflammation, the bacilli invade the lungs and we have a case of consumption.

Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the greatest medical and flesh builder. It restores the lost appetite, makes the digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, builds new and healthy flesh and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, persistent coughs and kindred diseases. No hospital will recommend a substitute.

Mr. W. G. Bowden of Galterville, Tyler Co., W. Va., writes: "I had a pain in my side all the time, had but little appetite and grew very thin. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' promptly cured the pain, restored my appetite and increased my weight."

Further pursuing the subject of rail-

way subsidies, the speaker said that when the province gave \$10,000 of \$4,000 due to the construction of the road, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that subsidy became an asset of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He then

spoke

an outburst of applause, the audience not being satisfied until three hearty cheers had been given for him.

COL. GREGORY

was then called upon, and opened his address by an expression of satisfaction that so many had braved the inclemency of the weather to witness the government policy extended for the tenth or eleventh time. Taking up the matter referred to by Mr. Paterson, the Victoria & Sidney railroad, Mr. Gregory referred to the agreement entered into by Mr. Turner with the promoters of that road, and recommended his hearers to carefully read that document.

Col. Paterson's attempt to create a sectional feeling in the meeting of the previous evening came in for the speaker's denunciation. The appeal that the electors should return Victoria was difficult to understand, as all the candidates were that, the difference being that the government candidates are the whole province, and not for a part. Then Mr. Paterson said: "Do you think any of these gentlemen will be taken into the cabinet?" and answering the question himself said: "Not much." "Do you think," said Mr. Gregory, "that if Messrs. Turner, McPhillips and Hall are returned, any of them will be taken into the cabinet?" "Very few," said the speaker. "And how much?" said the speaker. "How advanced the argument?"

Mr. McPhillips said at the theatre that Mr. Hume had resigned, and was not going to contest the seat, and had taken advice from the opposition. The statement is absolutely unfounded, Mr. Hume still retains his portfolio, and the result will prove that he will retain that portfolio.

The opposition claimed to be representing the workingmen, but on the opposition side there is not a genuine workingman, while on the government side there is Mr. Speaker Forster, Mr. Ralph Smith, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Duff, and there is nothing to be said. Mr. Stewart, who is a genuine representative of labor. The company which a man keeps indicates his opinions and his leanings. The company of workingmen had been good enough for the speaker, and always be-

Mr. Gregory exposed the record of Mr. D. M. Eberts, quoting date and page throughout, showing that he had consistently voted against anti-Chinese legislation, against the election of school trustees by popular vote, in favor of aiding Col. Baker in his Cranbrook scheme, against the condemnation of ministers of the crown for allowing their names to be used in connection with speculative companies.

Mr. Gregory concluded by commanding the arithmetical skill of the government had already passed, and which entitled that government to the support of the people of the province of British Columbia.

MR. E. V. BODWELL.

had an enthusiastic reception and commenced by saying that the remark with which Mr. Gregory had opened his speech was one which naturally occurred to anyone, for on an evening such as this it was a most remarkable gathering. It showed that the citizens are interested in the welfare of the city and in the policy of the government of the day. Another source of congratulation was the fact that the government had had at all their meetings the advantage of numbers and of enthusiasm. He had not attended any of the opposition meetings, but he believed there could not be doubt that the difference between those held by them and by the government party was undoubted, and well for the success of Messrs. Gregory, Paterson and Stewart.

But if those who attended the opposition meetings had been wanting in enthusiasm those who had spoken at them had made up for it by their extravagance of language. This had been particularly remarkable in the speeches of Mr. D. M. Eberts, the late Attorney-General, and it was particularly remarkable in his speech at the opera house on Monday evening. The published reports indicated that that gentleman went to considerable lengths, but Mr. Bodwell had been informed that the speech in which he had been informed that if the remarks made by Mr. Eberts had been reported in extenso they would have proved to have been remarkable indeed.

Mr. Eberts and other opposition speakers might with good effect be told that the exhibition of petulant temper does not make up for the hard philosophy of fact and that they do not add the strength of their cause by invective.

Mr. Eberts took the opportunity of referring to some remarks the speaker had made during the campaign, and from the very start had misunderstood the reports which had been published of Mr. Bodwell's speeches. The speaker did not know where Mr. Eberts got his information, but he did know that gentleman's interpretation of those remarks was not in accordance with the fact, Mr. Eberts said that Mr. Bodwell had charged him with having misrepresented the law in having induced the Lieutenant-Governor to believe that there was a state of law which did not exist. That was not what the speaker said, but that is the impression which he had given.

Mr. Eberts said that Mr. Bodwell had made up his mind to discredit the charge he had made.

Mr. Chairman, I have always found

that when a man's public statements are such as meet the approval of the public, his honor is left to take care of this. Therefore I don't propose to discuss that part of the subject. If it can be shown that I have stated anything unwarranted by the facts I would willingly retract and apologize for it.

Mr. Eberts said that if the report which he had been informed that if the remarks made by Mr. Eberts had been reported in extenso they would have proved to have been remarkable indeed.

I would gladly meet the matter here.

Mr. Eberts has not given me this information. He said that after his speech of last evening perhaps there would be enough honor left in Mr. Bodwell to prompt him to retract the charge he had made.

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that when a man's public statements are such as meet the approval of the public, his honor is left to take care of this. Therefore I don't propose to discuss that part of the subject. If it can be shown that I have stated anything unwarranted by the facts I would willingly retract and apologize for it.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Much Business Disposed of at Yesterday's Session—New Westminster Relief Bill Passes All Its Stages.

Tuesday, January 31, 1899.

The most important and the most interesting subject which engaged the attention of the legislators of British Columbia to-day was the bill to afford relief to the city of New Westminster, which passed through the committee stage, the third reading and was finally adopted. There was a very interesting discussion upon one section, the others being agreed to with little or no comment, the point at variance in the case referred to being section 22, which raised the question as to whether the corporation should be allowed in the disposal of the amount of money now on hand or convenient to be contributed.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, and prayers were read by Rev. J. C. Speer.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Robertson (Cowichan) opposition moved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to send down to this House a return showing:

1. What officials, since the 8th August, 1898, have been dismissed, and from what office.
2. Names of such officials.
3. Length of service by each such official.
4. Length of notice of dismissal in each case.
5. Reason for dismissal in each case.
6. What appointments have been made by the government since August 8th, 1898.

7. Names of the appointees and to what office appointed.

Hon. Mr. Semlin said that while the government had not yet received the whole of the information, he thought it was certain that the hon. member thought it over he would agree that section 5 had better be eliminated. Of course, while the government will bring the information down if the House asks for it and wants it published, there may be other reasons for the dismissal of an officer which the hon. member and his friends would care to have made known.

Mr. Robertson was willing to withdraw the section objected to, but Col. Baker rushed into the breach and expressed the opinion that it was quite easily within the power of the government to bring down the information covered by that section exclusively for the members of the House without being published.

Hon. the Attorney-General disagreed with the gallant colonel, pointing out that the returns were available to the newspaper reporters and that would publish such as they then fit.

Col. Baker then got into a small skirmish with the Attorney-General, holding the view that the government could, "an they wished," keep this information sacred from the prying eyes of the newspaper men, but Hon. Mr. Martin maintained that returns should be brought down in the Dominion House the reporter's privilege and had it here. Hon. Col. Baker claimed that the Dominion House was not under May and was informed that it was and that his contention was "nonsense."

Col. Baker insisted that the information could be brought down for the exclusive use of the members.

Mr. MacPherson (Vancouver) government referred the House of an experiment he had with Hon. Col. Baker while that gentleman was provincial secretary, when some returns were asked for which the government were unwilling to bring down because they did not wish publication of them, while Col. Baker said it could not be done because of a same reason now urged by the Attorney-General, and said that any member who wished to see such returns could do so at his (the provincial secretary's) office only. His argument then was not the same as his argument now.

After some more discussion, in which Col. Baker urged again that the correspondence showing the reasons which prompted the dismissal of the discharged officials must be brought before the House, Hon. Mr. Semlin again urged that it was bad enough for a man to be discharged for bad conduct without the particulars of that discharge being made public.

Ultimately Col. Baker thought himself to ask if the government would be willing to show the members of the House the correspondence in question, and learning that of course they would, section 5 was eliminated from the motion of General Kinnear. The government, who had intended Col. Baker that it was quite usual for information relating to the discharge of employees in other branches of the public service to be withheld.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The adjourned committee stage on the Torrens system of registration was postponed at the request of Hon. the Attorney-General.

STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION.

The adjourned committee stage on the Steam Boiler Inspection Bill was also postponed.

CARIBOO-OMINECA CO.

The house went into committee on the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Co. with the hon. member for Alberni (Mr. Neill) in the chair. The bill passed through with little discussion, without amendment, the committee rose and reported, the report was adopted and the third reading of the bill was set for the next sitting of the House.

NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

The House went into committee on the bill to afford relief for the Municipal Corporation of New Westminster, with Mr. Deane (N. Y.) in the chair.

The various clauses went through with remarkable celerity, there being absolutely no criticism of any of them being made until the last but one was reached. On section 16 Hon. Mr. Cotton explained that the debenture holders had expressed their willingness to coincide with the wishes of the corporation and had received a letter from the clerk of New Westminster corporation enclosing a certified copy of a telegram received from Mr. R. Wilson Smith of Montreal, who represents \$650,000 of debentures, expressing satisfaction with the proposal contained in the bill.

Then a small but important amendment was made, section 20, which provided for the allowance of a rebate of sixteen and two-thirds per cent. to all who pay their taxes levied in 1898 and previous years by July 1st, 1898. The amendment provides for a similar rebate on the interest which would otherwise be charged on such taxes.

When clause 22 was read providing for the amount received by the corporation for relief purposes not yet expended and any that may hereafter be received may be used by the corporation for such purposes of the corporation or for such charitable purposes as might be determined by law, Hon. Mr. Cotton proposed an amendment to enable the corporation to use such money for such purposes as might determine.

The hon. minister said that this clause, as would be noticed, did not apply to the subject matter of the act. As the members of the House had agreed to the amounts of money had been contributed from all parts of the country for the relief of the people of the Royal City. That money was sent to the Corporation, a public meeting was held at which a relief committee was formed, consisting not only of the mayor and corporation, but also of many prominent citizens, and the money was handed over to the chair of that relief committee, but since then the corporation has advised that that is not a legal method for them to adopt and that the money must be retained and managed by the corporation. They had some delicacy about that, and thought perhaps some persons might claim that the corporation was holding money which did not belong to the corporation. They therefore left the matter in the hands of the House to decide. Mr. Cotton agreed that that was the wisest course; that is, to leave the money in the hands of the corporation.

Col. Baker objected to the money being used for purposes not intended by the government, that it should be limited to use for charitable purposes.

To meet the objection of the leader of the opposition it was then proposed to amend the clause by allowing the corporation the right to apply the money to any purpose "within the meaning of relief as the council shall determine."

Mr. MacPherson moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

Mr. Martin thought that this would be just as far away from the objects of the donors as the clause itself, which was objected to. The money was not given for charitable purposes generally, but only for such as the out of the fire, and he mentioned to prophesy would be the case, altogether too much money had been received by the corporation to enable them to meet the necessities of the case, and they find themselves with \$20,000 on hand after every reasonable expense of necessity had been made. There were two conditions for adoption either to return the money pro rata to the donors or allow the corporation to devote it to corporation purposes. It should be remembered that the fire had been a great loss to the corporation in the destruction of corporation property. The city was not in good financial circumstances and it would be a good idea to use the money for the relief of the citizens at large.

Hon. Col. Baker thought there was no argument in what the Attorney-General had said and was told by that gentle- man, who the Premier said he had no de-

cision.

Mr. MacPherson wished to have the bill referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

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KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

MR. J. MULLIGAN'S STATIONERY STORE, 405 Government street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

T. N. HUBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEO. MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Swift's Grocery), Esquimalt.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

Lt.-Col. Gregory,
T. W. Paterson,
Alex. Stewart.

MR. TURNER AS A DEBT MAKER.

We notice that Mr. Turner in his speeches to the electors, whilst indulging in generalities about his policy of what he calls "progress and prosperity," two very attractive words which, however, have no connection with his management of the finances of this province, has taken good care to say nothing of the large debt he has incurred. For general information we give the correct figures for four years:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1894 loan..... | \$ 369,945 |
| 1895 loan..... | 2,652,000 |
| 1896 loan..... | 1,613,513 |
| Deposits into trust estates spent..... | 160,000 |
| Depositors' funds spent..... | 81,714 |
| Balance of Dominion subsidy..... | 49,436 |
| Nakusp & Slocan R'y spent..... | 46,987 |
| Overdrawn at Bank of B.C..... | 287,485 |

Total borrowed and spent in less than five years..... \$3,368,880

This large sum was got rid of besides an increased revenue from additional taxation.

WHAT THE TURNER GOVERNMENT EXPENDED UPON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Turner has claimed that a large amount of the money borrowed has gone into railways. There is no truth in this statement. Here are the facts. Paid to railways from 1892 to 1898 inclusive:

Victoria & Sydney railway..... \$ 33,362

Shuswap and Okanagan..... 103,050

Total..... \$137,418

Less balance of Dominion subsidy, Nakusp & Slocan railway received by this province..... 38,518

Actual expenditure on railways by Turner government out of \$3,368,880 borrowed..... \$ 98,900

WHAT THE TURNER GOVERNMENT EXPENDED UPON PUBLIC WORKS.

Besides expenditure upon railways Mr. Turner has asserted that the proceeds of the loan have been spent upon public works. The facts are as follows:

| |
|---|
| Out of the \$3,368,880 borrowed and got rid of the amount paid in the four years, 1894 to 1897, on the parliament buildings was \$364,140. Outside of the parliament buildings the expenditures on roads, streets and buildings throughout the province were less in 1896 and 1897 than they were in 1890 and 1891. Here are the figures: |
| 1890..... \$323,874 |
| 1891..... 318,205 |
| 1892..... 8642,050 |
| 1893..... \$362,508 |
| 1894..... 300,531 |
| 1895..... 867,030 |

The striking difference is that in 1890 and 1891 the public works expenditures were within about \$100,000, paid out of revenue, but in 1896 and 1897 every dollar was borrowed money, although the revenue was considerably larger.

In 1890 and 1891 the sum of \$567,341 was spent on roads, bridges and buildings out of revenue, whereas in the four years from 1894 to 1897 the running expenses of the government were so enormously increased that they amounted to \$370,815 (more than the total revenue without a single dollar for road repairs or any other public works expenditure!) This is positive proof of the ruinous extravagance of the Turner government, and that it richly deserved its fate.

TWO IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Martin, at the meeting in Institute Hall last evening, made an important statement regarding the law governing the appointment of police magistrates, and another touching the liquor license law brought in by the late Theodore Davie. Hon. Mr. Martin pointed out the undesirable state of affairs at present existing under the law, where the police magistrate may be called upon to sit in judgment upon the cases of his own clients, and is, therefore, scarcely in a fair position to deal with those cases with strict impartiality; at least, the temptation is always there. Hon. Mr. Martin announced that the law would be changed so as to prevent this kind of thing, and the audience signified their approval by very hearty applause.

The attorney-general's remarks about Police Magistrate Hall also pleased the large audience; the attorney-general's eulogy of the police magistrate being well deserved. Regarding the liquor license law introduced by the late Theodore Davie, Hon. Mr. Martin took occasion to explain his position on the liquor question generally, and gave a complete refutation to the slander circulated by the Colonist. Mr. Martin's explanation of the matter left no doubt upon the minds of the audience that the Colonist had deliberately attempted to fasten upon the character of an innocent man as foul and injurious an aspersion as ever entered the mind of a political healer.

The bill brought in by the late Theodore Davie was described by Mr. Martin last night as a most iniquitous law, and our readers can find by consulting our report in another column the reasons advanced by the attorney-general for that criticism. A correspondent of the Times last night properly characterized that piece of legislation as "nefarious," and being a sufferer under the act he is in a position to express a first-hand opinion. We may note in conclusion that those amendments to the police magistrate act and liquor act are of great importance to Victoria; besides which they prove the practical, business-like character of the present government and their anxiety to root out anomalous legislation and replace it with enactments that will work the minimum hardship, for there is hardly any law that does not work some hardship to somebody. The few good victuallers can well understand and appreciate the importance of such changes in the law governing their business.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who tried to bulldoze the Lieutenant-Governor?

Turner, Eberts and Baker.

Did they try hard?

They did everything but use physical force.

Did they succeed?

Nir.

Why?

They were up against a man with a mind of his own and unlimited back-hands.

Was their action constitutional?

Had His Honor acceded to their requests, what would have happened?

The province would by this time be well on the way to bankruptcy?

Who published page advertisements in the London Daily Times slandering Victoria's merchants?

Mr. Turner's speculative Klondike company.

Did he ever protest against or repudiate them?

Not he.

Who called the attention of the house to those slanderous statements?

Harry Helmcken, Turner supporter.

Why has Mr. Turner forsaken the Colonist as an organ for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer?

Because the Colonist has done him irreparable injury.

How's that?

By advocating his cause.

Is the P.I. friend of Victoria?

Ahem! What was that you said about the weather?

Has Mr. Turner lost ground lately?

Yes, a whole province.

What is Mr. A. E. McPhillips' pet motto?

Parvo in multum.

What does he know about John the Baptist?

Ask Mr. Turner.

What said Gordon Hunt?

He wrote an epic poem some years ago, but Alfred Austin was legate of Tennyson's number eleven.

Is Gordon a politician?

More poet, though.

He is very well connected, I hear?

Cert.; the Office Hunters are his clan and he hopes to be the chief some day.

Why won't you vote for Richard Hall?

Because he is on the wrong side for Victoria's best interests.

What does Mr. Hall mean wed?

Wish Mr. Hall could have the same said about them.

What should I do with my vote tomorrow?

Burn it rather than vote for bad luck to Victoria.

That means I should plump for Gregory, Paterson and Stewart?

These are the men for Victoria's best interests; give them your vote.

HOW MR. TURNER SACRIFICED THIS ISLAND.

Every elector who has at heart the best interests of Victoria should, before voting to-morrow, ask himself what benefits and what treatment have this city and this Island received from the late Turner government.

Mr. Turner has for many years been

elected for this city, and during the time

that he has been one of its representatives

he has drawn from the treasury as

compensation for his services over \$40,000. What return can he show for the confidence so long reposed in him? With the exception of deluding us all with the promise of the British Pacific from election to election we have known of nothing to show him.

On the other hand we do know that he has changed the equality of representation which, from the time of confederation existed between the Island and the Mainland, namely, 14 members from Vancouver Island and 14 members from the Mainland. The first change made in the act increased the Mainland members by 10 and the second change, made last year, increased the Mainland members by 24. No additions were made to the number from the Island, so that to-day the House stands 24 members from the Mainland and 14 from the Island. The only way now remaining for this city to strengthen the influence of this Island in the Legislature, so seriously weakened by Mr. Turner when Premier, is to return members supporting the present government and so secure cabinet representation.

A convincing evidence of the ingratitude of Mr. Turner and his astonishing neglect of this city's and this Island's interests is the railway loan bill, introduced and passed by him last session.

Of the five millions of dollars to be bor-

rowed there is not a single dollar of it for Vancouver Island.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that at least one-half of the \$150,000 annual interest upon this enormous loan will have to be paid by the taxpayers of this Island, although no portion of it will be expended among them.

It is the duty of every citizen to express his condemnation of this railway loan bill by voting against Turner, Hall and McPhillips, and by voting for the government candidates, Gregory, Paterson and Stewart.

Victoria expects that to-morrow every man will do his duty.

How to Mark Your Ballot

GREGORY, F. B. X

HALL, R.

MC PHILLIPS, A. E.

PATERSON, T. W. X

STEWART, ALEX. X

TURNER, J. H.

SEATTLE MONEY.

Let us hope it is only mere street gossip and not the fact that certain people in Seattle are so anxious to see the Turnerite candidates win in Victoria, for the purpose of fighting the Alien Exclusion Bill, that they have forwarded to Victoria a large sum to be used as a campaign fund. We are inclined to believe the story; we do not think that even the Turnerites would be Judas themselves so far as to take foreign gold to win any fight on any issue in this province.

It is time to cry hooray! He is no true lover of the province or the children who are to come after us who would sanction another hour of the bad government.

Happily for us and the true interests of our children, a few men have recently stepped into the arena of provincial politics to put an end to grievances so palpable, and I believe that the good sense of our voting population will not be easily made use of by the bad government.

Happily for us and the bad government. But knowing the Turnerite party as we do from experience, we are inclined to believe the Turnerites would be Judas themselves so far as to take foreign gold to win any fight on any issue in this province.

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THE CAPE SCOTT COLONY

An Interesting Account of What Has Been Accomplished and What Has Been Endured by the Settlers.

Cape Scott, Jan. 24.—The readers of the Times are undoubtedly aware that about two years ago the colony was started under the colony law of British Columbia, a Danish settlement in the vicinity of the town of which, in 1788, was named Cape Scott by James Krueger.

After the necessary investigation the required number of colonists, believed in the intelligence and steadfastness of the leader, H. R. Hansen, came together, willing to stake their welfare in the enterprise. Let it be said that probably no better leader of such a colony could have been found.

It was my good fortune to be appointed the first teacher of the public school at Cape Scott. Thus I have had ample opportunity to observe the day-to-day life of an interesting class of people and witness the fine growth of a struggling success in the critical period usually experienced in new settlements during the second year of their existence.

Coming from eastern settlements, the life and scenery of Vancouver Island from the deck of the Willapa was entirely new to me.

But I was to write about this colony at Cape Scott.

As the steamer approached the northern end of the island, a thin fog overspread the water and gave the coast an unfriendly, dreary look. I thought it would be like under a clouded sky in a driving rain; the monotony of life being a few settlers, who, in the impossibility of the roads, anticipated the distances, the primitive conditions of life. How would it be possible to live an entire month without knowledge of the doings of the world at large—without the accustomed daily papers?

And now I have passed six extremely interesting months in the colony. Monotony, desolation, desolation—there has been nothing of the kind. The lack of the daily paper, I have not noticed it. The want of accustomed comforts? Yes, but even this gives to pioneer life a tone of cheerfulness and interest. For the people here are not of the class who have given up those things, but they are determined to win them. And so many new interests are created. Here is a new country to be explored, a society to be built up, an unknown soil—wild plant and animal life to be studied.

The colony at Fisherman's Bay is quiet, to say the least. Meteorological observations during 1898 show a total rainfall of 102 inches. The heaviest average monthly fall was in January with 16.6 inches. The least average monthly fall was in August, with 0.35 inches. Yet the summer and early fall were clear and dry. During December we had many fine days. In the latter part of that month the ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer fell below freezing, failing one night to 24.50°. The extremes of temperature have been 72.50° on August 17th, and 24.50° on December 12th, with an annual average of 46° deg.

The colony occupies four townships at the extreme northwestern end of the island. Fisherman's Bay lies open to the northward, and is well provided with harbors. During two years there have been but very few days when a boat could not land, and during the same time no difficulty has been experienced in landing freight and passengers from the steamer. Near Fisherman's Bay is a beautiful sea beach named by one of the settlers Sunset Bay. The white sand shows streaks of black containing "dust" gold. Two miles to the southwest is Deep Bay, about which the surveyor remarked in his report: "It is a pity that this branch is not situated in some section of the country, as it would be of great value as a summer resort for sea bathers." Nine miles south, but included in the grant to the colony, is San Jose Bay and river. A party of colonists have explored this river three miles up from the mouth to the sea, and when they return they speak enthusiastically of the resources at that locality. The run of salmon in the river would fully justify the erection of a cannery. Along the river was found excellent sediment land. There is no doubt but the next settlement in the colony will be on the river.

Is the northern part of Vancouver island suited for agriculture? Is the question uppermost in the minds of those closely connected with the colony.

Ernest of Cleveland, his report (Survey of Crown Lands, 1897),

"This section of Vancouver island seems better adapted for dairy farming and stock raising, together with the development of the deep sea fisheries, than for any other purpose."

Though limited, the experience of the colonists has so far justified this report. Only the lack of sufficient capital and the want of means of communication have retarded the development of the undoubtedly great resources of the colony.

Experiments made here, together with the experience at similarly situated places on the island, show that when all others failed, and in every instance it proved ineffectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope of suffering humanity may try these remedies.

Water, and winter, has been suffered from the lack of lumber for the shingles. This was due to unexpected delay in the erection of a sawmill.

In a few days, however, the new sawmill will be running. The colonists have formed a cooperative lumber company, and a force of men is being engaged clearing the Mill Creek, so that logs can be floated to the mill. This will give the colony a staple product for export.

Next the colonists' attention will be turned to the development of the home fisheries. Instead of going to Rivers Inlet, the winter, the colonists will go to the mouth of the river. The water is nominal. The lack of sufficient capital and especially the want of experience in curing and smoking the fish is here the great drawback. In the end they are bound to overcome these difficulties.

With all this, the income of the colony is meager, in fact, it is nil. Many disappointments have been, and are, unavoidable. It was a great disappointment when the fishers came home early last summer from Rivers Inlet to be in readiness for the road work promised by the late government to find that the promises could not be kept. This hardship had to be suffered, until the winter was over, and some of the colonists became disengaged and left the colony. Others, however, have come and have declared their intention to join the colony in the spring. Those who now remain in the colony are either in the state of all work. There can not be found a single colonist who does not look with hopefulness towards the future.

The government has built four miles of road. To keep up the roads the road and for the making of trails the set-

tiers have resorted to self-taxation. Each settler paid last year a road tax of two dollars, or one day's work for each twenty acres taken up. This tax was this year increased to two dollars for each fifteen acres. With that other work of a public nature there must be done, the colonists can hardly be expected to do more. The extension and improvement of the roads is necessary for the development of the colony. It is now an impossibility for several of the children to attend the public school during the winter season.

The manual labor of the colony is pleasantly varied in many ways. Already a able minister of the Lutheran church has been located here. A reading circle has been started, and a traveling library applied for. Entertainment is also weekly, and occasionally lectures are given by home talent. The two last lectures were on Lincoln and Hawthorne. The next two will be on England's Policy in Egypt and Canada's Conflict.

—If this colony can be reorganized by the Farmers' Institute, it would be highly appropriate.

There are not only

many industrious people here, but much of intelligence and even culture.

Our mail is comparatively the heaviest of the West Coast. A few days ago I was present at the general meeting, which was conducted in a business-like

spirit.

Much is due to the energy and good-

sense of the president of the colony, Mr. Rasmus Hansen. I should, perhaps, not say much about him, for I know that he will dislike it, but something I must say.

The welfare of the colony seems to be the main object of his life. Though not a

trained business man, he is a strong and reliable leader. Hansen is a fine me-

chanic and a first-class carpenter, full

of energy and enthusiasm.

Let me close this account with a re-

port to the government: "It may be

said with certainty that if our northern

coast can be successfully colonized, the

Danish colony at Cape Scott will fur-

nish the proof as no better class of men

for the undertaking could be found. They

are without exception hardy indus-

trious and intelligent, and well deserve

success."

G. B. CHRISTENSEN.

TRANSPORTATION.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Becton & Co.'s

wharf at

Dyed S Skagway, Wrangel

As follows, viz.:

"Tees" February 1.

"Danube" February 8

And from Vancouver at 12 noon,

on following days:

For freight and passage apply at the

office of the company, 64 Wharf street,

Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the

right of changing the time table at any

time without notification.

Washingon & Alaska SS. Co.

—LIGHTNING EXPRESS

—TO—

Dyea and Skagway

IN 60 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE

Sails for Dyea and Skagway direct every

ten days. No stops. No delays. Round

trip in seven days. Rates same as on

other steamers. Next sailing Wednesday,

February 1. For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., 64 Government street. Telephone 380.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

leaves Porter's wharf

Monday the 30th January,

FOR

SKAGWAY

JUNEAU,

WRANGEL,

AND WAY PORTS.

For freight and passenger rates apply

Bennet Lake & Klondike Navigation Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP COY.

For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

STEAMERS

Rosalie and Dirigo

Sail from Outer Wharf, Victoria, for Van-

couver, Mary Island, Metlakatla, Dyea,

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea and

other way ports. The proposed law is

directly the result of the wide agitation

over the Adams murder case in New

York, in which private mail figures

prominently.

AFRAID SHE WOULD

LOSE HER BOY.

He was wasting away with a terrible

Cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine

Syrup cured the Cough and

restored his health.

It takes the life out of a mother to see

her child—the idol of her heart—slipping

away, succumbing to a cruel Cough that

all the remedies she has tried won't cure.

Mrs. Jasper Singer of Burgessville, Ont.,

went through a trying experience and

gladly gives an account of it for the benefit

of Canadian mothers. This is what she says: "My little boy of a year and four months old took down with a Cough that

had not, I tried different medicines, but

they did no good. He got so thin he was

nothing but bones and hardly ate anything.

I thought quite a few times I would lose

him, till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

The first bottle helped him

wonderfully and the third bottle completed

the cure.

I would advise all mothers to give their

little ones Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

it is so pleasant to take and so effec-

tual." Price 25¢. All dealers.

CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are

equally valuable in Constipation, Consumption, and

all diseases of the Liver.

They are also

valuable in

all diseases of the stomach.

They are

also

valuable in

all diseases of the bowels.

They are

also

valuable in

all diseases of the kidneys.

They are

also

valuable in

all diseases of the heart.

They are

also

valuable in

all diseases of the lungs.

They are

also

valuable in

all diseases of the brain.

They are



Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

THE PEARL OF PEKIN.

A Sketch of the Charming Opera Shortly to be Presented Here.

The curtain, pulling up on the first act of the pearl of Pekin, discloses the interior of an inn in the ancient Chinese city of that name, where Petit Pierre, the gallant quartermaster of the French ship *La Victoire*, has domiciled his wife Finette, prior to the departure of that ship for France. Pierre being thus susceptible to the ladies and the charming scenes with Frenchman is not, however, makes love to the Pearl of Pekin upon her appearance at the inn above mentioned, but her father, the illustrious Tyfoo, appearing on the scene, the Pearl instantly disappears and Petit Pierre have nothing better to do endeavor to sell him. Tyfoo, a basket of champagne which he has in his possession and bargaining successfully he is instructed when and where to deliver it.

The suitor for the hand of the Pearl and the prospective son-in-law of the great Tyfoo is his trusty lieutenant, one Sosoriki, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Tigers in Pekin, and the wedding has been announced to take place on the morrow following the day in which the story opens.

Now Finette having discovered the Pearl in hiding, naturally suspects her husband, Petit Pierre. She therefore resolves to appeal to the authorities and lay her case before them. Tyfoo, acquainted with the Pearl from her hiding place, instantly recognizes his daughter, and Sosoriki his fiance. In her jealousy Finette shoves Pierre into the cellar, from whence he has emerged with the wine, turning the key on him as she does so. Shortly after this, Tyfoo, disguised as a woman, and simulating Finette's voice, calls on Pierre to come forth. Immediately upon his compliance with Tyfoo's request he is seized by Sosoriki's Tigers, who bundled him into a tea-chest as the curtain falls. In the second act we are transported to the mansion of the most illustrious Tyfoo, to which the Imperial Tiger has been invited. Petit Pierre, here he is left to reflect alone, and upon Tyfoo's entrance he strongly protests against the outrage to which he has been subjected. To his protestations, however, Tyfoo pays no heed, but tells him that according to the laws of the country he must immediately marry his daughter, refusing which, punishment of death will be inflicted upon him. Pierre, not being averse to marrying the girl, providing she is somewhat good-looking, which he very much doubts, questions Sosoriki, who informs him that she is the identical girl who was discovered in the inn on that very day. Pierre therefore begins to imagine that the laws of heaven are not so very severe after all.

Froto, calling at the palace to deliver the wine which Pierre has sold, encounters her worthy husband in the garb of a mandarin immediately after his wedding with the Pearl had taken place, and naturally enough she instantly recognizes him. He informs her that he has been forced to do, and Finette, grown weary of endeavoring to have him return with her, when Tyfoo is heard calling him. Pierre, quickly turning to obey the summons, is closely followed by Finette, who is stopped by the Tigers who stand director in the way and refuse to let her pass. In a fit of rage, Tyfoo grabs a sword and cuts off one of them, forcing them to retreat as Sosoriki appears. He resumes his friendship for Pierre, readily assenting at Finette's suggestion to admit four of her girls into the palace to act as maid to the Pearl.

Sosoriki and the Pearl, however, decide to fly, and to consummate the night more rapidly, as the third Finette, and the Tyfoo have exchanged garments. Their attempt, however, is unsuccessful, and returning, Tyfoo, imagining Sosoriki to have captured the woman who has so recently upset the equilibrium of his household, highly compliments him, as Finette disguised as the Pearl enters accompanied by her maids and the valiant Tiger of Sosoriki.

In the last act we find Pierre and Tyfoo, his father-in-law, indulging in a Chinese repast. Sosoriki, who always contrives to be on hand when he is not wanted, becoming over effusive, is rebuffed by Tyfoo, who orders him to leave the room.

Here Finette, now in her rightful guise appears, struggling with the servants employed about the palace, who are striving to keep her out. She demands her husband, threatening Tyfoo that if he does not comply with them, that she will summon the French sailors to aid him. Tyfoo, having heard of the plot, quickly turns to her. He then tells her that she must instantly leave the palace, unless his son-in-law wished her for the wife of his left hand, his daughter, the Pearl, being the wife of the right. To this she will not consent. She seeks Sosoriki, and finding him urges him to help her. Subsequently Tyfoo, having recovered his liberty, between the Pearl and Sosoriki, in which he refers to the huge joke that is being perpetrated at his expense. He is highly affronted, and vows dire vengeance upon

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The best remedy

60 years ago

for coughs and colds

and all kindred ailments; and

The best remedy

To-day.

We should often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions if the world see the motto from which they spring. — *La Rochefoucauld.*

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